

## INTERNATIONAL

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

6. 28,508

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1974

Established 1887

J.S. Move  
On Cyprus  
IndicatedIavros Expects  
to See KissingerBy Craig R. Whitney  
SONN, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Greek  
foreign Minister George Iavros  
said in an informal conversation  
yesterday that he expected to  
meet with Secretary of State  
Henry Kissinger in the United  
States later this month to discuss  
possible new U.S. initiative in  
the Cyprus crisis.Mr. Iavros, speaking after a  
one-day visit here, said he would  
go to New York for the UN  
General Assembly meeting and  
expected to see Mr. Kissinger  
there or in Washington.He gave no details of what  
the Americans might  
have in mind, but the tone of his  
marks indicated that relations  
between Greece and the United  
States, strained since the Greek  
military withdrawal from NATO  
a month ago, might be improving.  
After the collapse of the Geneva  
Accord in August between Mr.  
Iavros and the foreign ministers  
of Turkey and Britain, Mr. Kissinger  
offered to mediate, but  
was rebuffed by Greece. Premier  
Constantine Caramanlis also  
handed an invitation to Wash-  
ington at that time.Meets With Schmidt  
This morning, Mr. Iavros met  
with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt  
and later with his predecessor,  
Willy Brandt, who accepted an  
invitation to visit Greece. Mr.  
Iavros then journeyed to Brussels,  
where he is understood to be  
seeking a two-year loan of \$800  
million from the European  
Economic Community. West Germany  
yesterday granted Greece  
an equivalent of \$70 million, to  
be spread over the next three  
years.Mr. Iavros confirmed that he  
had also discussed the NATO  
issue with Mr. Schmidt. "The Ger-  
mans have their own views, but  
return to the NATO military  
liaison is out of the question  
for us," he told reporters here.He said that he had called on  
Mr. Schmidt and French Prime  
Minister Jacques Chirac, whom  
he saw last week, to play a  
greater role in the Cyprus crisis.  
By his apparently meant pressuring  
Turkey to withdraw its troops  
from the northern part of the  
and.It is too bad that Europe isn't  
organized well enough to speak  
with one voice in foreign affairs,"  
Mr. Iavros said at the news conference."Cyprus is par excellence a European  
concern and organized pressure of the nine  
European (Common Market) powersis for restoration of consti-  
tutional order in a region econ-  
omically important European  
territories could perhaps bring  
out a result."He said the movement broke up  
because of today's disturbances.  
"Don't blame us for the disturbances,"  
he said. "It was not our  
fault. We don't want any violence."

A NEW COUNTRY—Portuguese President Gen. Antonio de Spínola signs document giving independence to Guinea-Bissau in presence of Guinea-Bissau Vice-President Pedro Pires (left) and Portuguese Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves (center) in Lisbon.

## Racial Violence Sweeps Capital

## Revolt Collapses in Mozambique

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mo-  
zambique, Sept. 10 (UPI).—A  
white settlers' revolt for inde-  
pendence collapsed today, but racial  
violence, looting, arson, and kill-  
ing swept the capital.The authorities said an un-  
known number of both blacks and  
whites were killed in clashes.  
Police Chief Cunha Tavares ap-  
pealed for calm as the police at-  
tempted to disperse rioters by  
shooting into the air. Many per-  
sons abandoned their homes with  
only a few belongings stuffed into  
their cars.Militant whites who four days  
ago seized installations in Lou-  
renco Marques in an attempt to  
seize through a declaration of  
unilateral independence abandoned  
their headquarters today at a  
captured radio station and a  
spokesman said that "the move-  
ment has been temporarily dis-  
banded."He said the movement broke up  
because of today's disturbances.  
"Don't blame us for the disturbances,"  
he said. "It was not our  
fault. We don't want any violence."

## Lack of Support

Another explanation for the  
collapse of the white movement  
was that the Portuguese armed  
forces did not give the sympathy  
or support the dissident settlers  
expected.As a consequence, the de-  
colonization agreement signed  
last Saturday in Lusaka, Zambia,  
by Portugal and the black guer-  
illa liberation front, known as  
Frelimo, is expected to go into  
effect quickly. The agreement  
calls for the formation of a  
Frelimo-dominated interim govern-  
ment working with a Portuguese  
commissioner-general until next  
June 25, when full and complete  
independence will come to the  
country.The transition will mark the  
formal end of a 10-year guerrilla

continued on Page 2, Col. 5

war that tied up more than 50,000  
Portuguese troops and drained  
Portugal of blood and treasure.  
It also ends 400 years of Por-  
tuguese colonialism in this na-  
tion of seven million blacks and  
250,000 whites.Gen. Spínola, then went on  
national television to tell of  
plans to eventually set free the  
territories of Mozambique and  
Angola and to assure white set-  
tlers as well as blacks that they  
will not be abandoned.President Antonio de Spínola  
signed a declaration in whichSpanish Premier Reaffirms  
Move Toward LiberalizationMADRID, Sept. 10 (UPI).—  
Premier Carlos Arias Navarro to-  
day reaffirmed his government's  
promise of cautious political  
reform and said there will be  
no party-like "political associations"  
by the end of the year.In an interview with the na-  
tional news agency Cifra, Mr.  
Arias promised to "continue the  
democratization of the regime...  
So as to broaden its social base of  
participation" and added: "I hope  
that the permission [for political  
associations] will be ready by the  
end of the year."But he restated that any such  
"associations" must come within  
the framework of the National  
Movement, Spain's only legal  
political organization.His remarks were made the day  
after police announced the arrest  
of 67 underground opposition  
leaders meeting in Barcelona and  
only hours after the illegal  
Spanish Socialist Workers party  
(PSOE) held a secret news conference  
in Madrid to call for the  
establishment of democracy in  
Spain.

## Opposition Statement

It issued a four-page state-  
ment saying: "The life of the  
regime is reaching its end...  
with the political disappearance of  
the dictator and the clear  
perspective of his physical dis-  
appearance."

Chief of State Francisco

Franco, 81, resumed his functions  
a day ago after delegating them  
to his designated successor, Prince  
Juan Carlos, for six weeks be-  
cause of illness.The PSOE statement, released  
with one from the also illegal  
General Workers Union, said the  
ultra-right and the political  
establishment were both incapable  
of evolution toward a democratic  
system of government.The original anti-drug protocol  
was signed in 1971. Since  
then, the United States has  
created a single agency to fight  
narcotics traffic—the Drugs En-  
forcement Administration, merging  
the Bureau of Narcotics and  
Dangerous Drugs, the Office for  
the Repression of Drugs Use  
and the National Office of Drug  
Intelligence.Drug Protocol  
By U.S., France

PARIS, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The

United States and France will

sign a revised agreement to-

morrow for closer cooperation in  
the battle against drugs, a U.S.

Embassy spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that joint

efforts by the two nations in  
the last three years had led to  
the arrest of more than 500 interna-

tional traffickers, the seizure of more than 2,000

kilograms of narcotics and the  
discovery and dismantling of  
five clandestine laboratories.

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Intelligence.

## Disarray Hits Orderly Tory Ranks as British Election Nears

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Sept. 10 (NYT).—  
With Britain's general election a  
month or so away the Conserva-  
tives, narrowly ousted from  
office last February, are off and  
running in different directions.The kind of disarray normally  
associated with the Labor party  
is this time more evident among  
the Conservatives. At the  
moment the rifts seem more a  
result of confusion and fumbling  
than of fundamental divisions.But for a party that rests on an  
image of good sense and steady  
purpose, the current fireworks  
are unsettling and perhaps damaging.

Three incidents have disrupted

the steady hum of the Tory  
machine in recent days. The  
latest was the publication todayby three newspapers of the  
party's election manifesto, which  
was supposed to have been kept  
secret until Prime Minister

Harold Wilson formally an-

nounces the election date. It is  
now thought that he will chooseOct. 10, but the announcement  
will not come until next week.

Conservative headquarters an-

grily insisted that the leak did  
not come from its side, and im-  
plied that somebody must have

leaked a copy from the printers.

The fuse over the affair—the con-

cept of privacy goes so far in

Britain that even political parties

lay claim to it—somewhat blurred

the impact of the program itself.

Among its principal points is

a call for national unity and an  
invitation to smaller parties for

a post-electoral coalition, emphasis

on conciliation with the trade

unions whose opposition wrecked

the last Conservative government,

and a major drive on inflation,

which, if allowed to run at the

present rate, could make the

pound sink by half in the next

two years.

"No major democracy has ever

survived such a catastrophic rise

in the cost of living," it said.

"We cannot be sure that we

would be the exception."

Although the leak of the man-

ifesto was embarrassing, Conser-

vative officials this evening

were expressing the hope that

recent tendency for major party

figures to sound off on their own

will diminish.

Over the weekend Geoffrey

Rippon, Conservative spokesman

on foreign policy, made a speech

proposing the creation of an

emergency civil force. With Brit-

ain going through a crisis of

nerves over the efforts by two

retired military men to set up

such forces—which to many

people have an extreme right-

wing paramilitary sound to them

—Mr. Rippon's proposal was

something of a bombshell.

Conservatives quickly insisted

that Mr. Rippon meant nothing

more sinister than a beefing up

of the special constabulary for

civilian relief in case emergencies

—possibly including strikes—cut

off food, water, power or other

essential services.

Roy Jenkins, the Labor Home

Secretary, promptly called Mr.

Rippon an ass. Conservative

sources made no effort today to

rebut the term.

Dispute on Economy

What may be a more serious

discrepancy arose last week.

After pondering the subject for a

long time, and consulting with

his former party colleagues, Sir

Geoffrey Rippon

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	40 00
Belgium	16 B.P.	Luxembourg	14 L.F.
Denmark	3 D.K.	Norway	2 D.K.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 F.
France	2 F.	Norway	275 N.
Germany	12 D.M.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	10 P.
Greece	15 Dr.	Sweden	5 S.K.
India	Rs. 4.50	Turkey	TL.5
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Euro.)	50 D.
Israel	Le 170	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

United States

United Kingdom

Inflation Running at 70%

## Laotian Economy in Upheaval During Transition From War

VIENTIANE, Sept. 10 (AP).—Laos is suffering a severe economic upheaval as it makes the transition from wartime disruption to normal development. Five months after the formation of a coalition government between the American-backed royalist side and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao, the threat of crippling inflation is beginning to overtake the earlier hope of a new era of national development. Economists said that by almost

every measurement Laos is in difficulty, with things likely to get worse before they get better. Inflation, which averaged 7 per cent a year between 1965 and 1971, is now climbing at a very disturbing pace, U.S. officials said. The latest figures put it at around 70 per cent.

45% Rise in '72  
Consumer prices rose by more than 40 per cent in 1972, according to figures drawn up by the United States Agency for International Development, and went up a further 34.5 per cent in 1973.

This year, AID figures show that the cost of living soared 35 per cent in the first six months and jumped 10 per cent more during July-August.

The cost of rice has shot up by 73 per cent since Jan. 1 to about 17 cents a pound, with 31 per cent of that increase coming in July-August.

A two-pound chicken that cost about \$1.35 on Jan. 1 now brings about \$2.30. Eggs have gone up from 7 cents to 11 cents each in the same period, while bananas have risen from 5 cents each to about 7 cents.

In recent months the country has experienced labor unrest—previously unheard of in Laos—as lowly paid workers suddenly learned about strike action. The "little man" has been the biggest victim of inflation.

U.S. officials said that at a rough estimate the per-capita income in this country is probably around \$70 a year. A private in the army gets only \$10 a month. A junior policeman or civil servant gets less than \$4 a month. A pedicab driver may take home \$1 to \$1.50 a day after renting his bicycle for 50 cents.

Government Spending  
Government spending has also soared. In fiscal 1971, government spending was \$35 million, according to Ministry of Finance figures. Three years later the figure is up to \$39 million.

Economists said a number of factors have forced Laos to spend so heavily.

First, Laos has had the expense of bringing the Pathet Lao back into the government after more than a decade of civil war. It took about \$1.8 million to provide the Pathet Lao with such things as office facilities, an enormous amount for a country as poor as Laos.

Second, the government has had to find money to meet what the experts regard as "quite legitimate" pay increases sought by civil servants whose purchasing power was being eroded by inflation.

Third, the government had to find more money for imports and locally purchased goods. Total government costs were up by more than a third in fiscal 1974.

Economists said that the bill for petroleum, oil and lubricants would be about \$4 million higher than last year.

Finally, the economy has been hit hard by the American pull-back after last year's cease-fire. The experts give as an example Air America, the charter line that flew in Laos for AID and the CIA. It was putting \$3 million to \$4 million a year into the economy in salaries and other payments, these sources said.

Now, Air America is gone.

Although the United States has been pumping about \$50 million a year into Laos in economic aid for the past decade or so, it had been spending up to six times that much in military aid.

"Multiply that across the board," one U.S. official said, "and add to it a quite understandable business wariness about the new coalition government and its likely policies, and you've got a real problem."

### Bus Plunge Kills 32

SALTA, Argentina, Sept. 10 (UPI).—A bus returning from a religious pilgrimage in northern Argentina ran off the road and plunged 750 feet into a canyon, killing 32 passengers, police said today.

The last two quotes were from a book by Alastair Cooke and from Fortune magazine.

The ad concludes with:

"Theoretically, this challenge cannot be successfully met, but . . .

"Henry Kaiser liked nothing better than the word of an expert that something couldn't be done."

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Lord Sees More Cover-Up

## lose Convicted on Watergate Offer About Nixon's Pardon

By Robert L. Jackson

ASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The six experts who the detective work on 18 of erased White tape have dismissed with thanks an admonition not to talk a while.

### Sirica Ends Court Duty of Tape Experts

ASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The six experts who the detective work on 18 of erased White tape have dismissed with thanks an admonition not to talk a while.

S. District Judge John Sirica, who seemed the angriest of those speaking out, said in an interview:

"Ford bypassed the whole system by taking the law in his own hands. It looks like a continuation of the cover-up. This pardon is no more appropriate than it would be for the White House to offer me clemency during my trial."

**Free Pending Appeal**

McCord is free pending an appeal of his conviction on conspiracy, bugging and burglary charges.

Barker, a Florida real estate man, told reporters in Miami:

"I believe it was the only decent thing that a man could do. I'm very happy that this action was taken, whether it means we will be helped or not."

He said he hoped the pardon would help influence the outcome of appeals pending for himself and Watergate co-conspirator Egmont Martineau.

Martineau's attorney, James Bierbower, said he was considering asking U.S. District Judge Sirica to reduce Martineau's sentence, which is a minimum of 10 months. Martineau, the former deputy director of the Nixon re-election campaign, pleaded guilty last year to obstruction of justice.

Attorneys for Herbert Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's former personal lawyer, said they would file a reduction-of-sentence motion later this month that will take note of the pardon. Mr. Kalmbach's co-counsel, Charles McNelly, said:

"President Ford remarked that Mr. Nixon had already suffered enough. What defendant or his family doesn't suffer? It may well be that everyone in the federal prison ought to inundate the White House with letters saying, 'My wife and family have suffered enough.'"

Lawrence Taylor, the U.S. government's pardon attorney, said he had received no pardon applications from convicted Watergate defendants.

However, Mr. Taylor, an official of the Justice Department, explained that federal rules prohibit anyone from applying for a pardon unless he has completed his prison sentence and been released for three years. Such pardons enable a person to clear his name and regain voting and employment rights.

He said the three-year rule did not govern Mr. Nixon's case because the former president was not an applicant. The powers of a president to pardon someone of his own initiative are virtually unlimited, he said.

Other convicted Watergate figures, or their lawyers, either declined comment or could not be reached.

*(Los Angeles Times)*

**Ford to Quit Late Bar Unit California**

By John Berthelsen

CRAMENTO, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Former President Richard Nixon will resign from the California Bar Association and is giving up his right to practice in New York as well, of his attorneys said here today.

John Butler, the attorney, yesterday presented a letter to Seth Stedler, the president of the California Bar Association at a meeting of the legal organization.

He delegates to the two-day meeting voted, 347 to 169, to ask President Ford for his resignation.

Butler, at a press conference, denied that Mr. Nixon was resigning because of pressure from the bar, although the former president had met several with the Board of Governors of the California organization.

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Other convicted Watergate figures, or their lawyers, either declined comment or could not be reached.

*(Los Angeles Times)*

### Russian Reports System Failure On Soyuz Flight

HOUSTON, Sept. 10 (AP).—

A Russian cosmonaut said yesterday that a remote-controlled rendezvous and docking system failed to work on last month's Soyuz-15 mission.

Ziegler, chief of cosmonaut training, said that the failure will not affect in any way the planned 1975 joint American-Russian mission. He emphasized that the systems tested during the Soyuz mission were different from those to be used on the joint flight.

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*(Los Angeles Times)*

**Ford Reported to Have Asked Nixon for Revealing Statement**

(Continued from Page 1)

and Justice Department officials.

In Washington, Mr. Jaworski said that he had not been consulted about the pardon, only about how much time might elapse before Mr. Nixon might be assured of a fair trial, if indicted.

However, Mr. Becker reportedly informed Mr. Nixon and Mr. Miller that Mr. Nixon "very likely" would be indicted if no immediate pardon were forthcoming.

*Ziegler at Talks*

The question over Mr. Nixon's statement arose almost at the outset when the lawyers began their conference Friday morning at the Case Pacifica, with Ronald Ziegler, adviser and former White House press chief for Mr. Nixon, participating.

Mr. Ziegler's concern over the depth and detail of what Mr. Buchen wanted Mr. Nixon to say about the criminal aspects of Watergate brought Mr. Nixon into the conference for more than an hour.

Mr. Nixon was reported to have reacted with a display of anger, embarrassing to some of the others in the room, when he received the proposed outline brought by Mr. Becker.

It was then, according to the source, that Mr. Nixon termed it a "public confession of criminal guilt" and stated that he would not issue it in that form.

The debate over the statement was broken off temporarily and the less thorny question of custodianship of the Nixon White House documents and tapes was worked out, while Mr. Becker made a series of telephone calls to Mr. Buchen in Washington. Mr. Nixon signed the general pardon agreement late Friday.

*Call to Continue*

The telephone calls continued through Friday and Saturday. A report that they included a conversation between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford could not be confirmed.

Mr. Ziegler, in opposing the statement as originally proposed, argued that it would place Mr. Nixon in legal jeopardy, even though he had been offered presidential immunity from federal prosecution for Watergate and other possible offenses.

He said it might, for example, lay Mr. Nixon open to difficulties in the forthcoming trials of his former domestic affairs counselor, John Ehrlichman, scheduled to begin at the end of the month.

Mr. Ehrlichman, the former White House communications director and long-time friend of Mr. Nixon, said yesterday: "Yes, he's still there and seems preoccupied. Sometimes he wanders around, but that's to be expected from a man who's through what he has. I hope his health is good and I hope he's still there."

**xon Health Stories Doubted**

(Continued from Page 1)

He said: "It is common knowledge that serious allegations hang like a cloud over our former president. Threatening his health as he tries to reshape his life."

Fardon a Relief, Valet Says

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Sept. 10 (AP).—Mr. Nixon's valet said yesterday that his boss was in good spirits and working on his papers. He said President Ford's pardon was "a big relief to me."

The valet, Manolo Sanchez, was interviewed near the sprawling desert estate of Walter Annenberg, ambassador to Great Britain, where Mr. and Mrs. Nixon have been since Sunday.

"After he resigned, it was a hard time for all of us," Mr. Sanchez said. "Some day I'm going to tell you everything, the way they framed him. I think maybe it was even harder on me than it was on him."

"The pardon was a big relief to us all. He is in good spirits, thank you, God."



## Ford Studying Pardons for All in Watergate

(Continued from Page 1)

growing pressure to show "mercy" for other defendants.

J. F. terHorst, who resigned Monday as Mr. Ford's press secretary, said today he hoped that Mr. Ford would consider pardoning others in Watergate, and former Attorney General Elliot Richardson told newsmen that the President now has a responsibility to pardon men who undertook to steal from the American people the right to a free election."

Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., who headed the Senate's Watergate investigating committee, said: "I can't imagine that he would make such a mockery of equal justice under the law by pardoning men who undertook to steal from the American people the right to a free election."

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Oklahoma, said that it could bring Mr. Ford more trouble with Congress.

"I think it would be viewed as an abuse of presidential power . . . Where would he stop?"

It would mean that all politicians in trouble would be pardoned."

Assistant Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd, of West Virginia, said new presidential pardons "would complete the cover-up of the cover-up."

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, said the President should consider pardons for Watergate defendants eventually, but should do or say nothing "that would interfere with the pending study."

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., said such a presidential action would put the President in trouble over "the whole field of amnesty."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said he felt "it was a mistake about the Nixon pardon and I feel similarly about the others."

Another GOP Senator, Vermont's Robert Stafford, said: "I hope that after serious consideration the President will decide not to do it."

Mr. Ford's authorized announce-

ment of the pardons for all study was being viewed as "an effort to mitigate the accusations of 'double-standard of justice' leveled at him in the wake of the pardon of Mr. Nixon. Many legislators and newspaper editors said he was putting presidents "above the law" in pardoning men who undertook to steal from the Congress in seemingly inalterable opposite factions."

The President Sunday stressed humanitarian reasons for his decision but this failed to satisfy many critics. An outpouring of telegrams continues to deluge the White House, running 6-to-1 against Mr. Ford's position, Mr. Hushee said.

Some Democrats in Congress sought yesterday to reopen formal impeachment proceedings against Mr. Nixon, but Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, declared

"Mockery of Equal Justice."

The Detroit News called the pardon "a correct" and "courageous" move.

The newspaper's stand came just two days after its former Washington bureau chief, J. F. terHorst, resigned as White House press secretary because of Mr. Ford's decision.

The President Sunday stressed his decision but this failed to satisfy many critics. An outpouring of telegrams continues to deluge the White House, running 6-to-1 against Mr. Ford's position, Mr. Hushee said.

Some Democrats in Congress sought yesterday to reopen formal impeachment proceedings against Mr. Nixon, but Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, declared

"Mockery of Equal Justice."

Mr. Rodino was said to be "very upset" about the pardon. But his statement, through an aide, that he had no intention of renewing impeachment proceedings put a damper on what some of his colleagues believed would be a way of completing a formal record of Mr. Nixon's wrongdoing as president.

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., said such a presidential action would put the President in trouble over "the whole field of amnesty."

Mr. Buchen told newsmen at a special briefing that the President himself was conducting the study of the pardon question.

Forty-eight persons so far have been accused of Watergate-related crimes and 39 of these have pleaded guilty or been convicted.

Five now are in prison and four others have served sentences.

## Ford Reported to Have Asked Nixon for Revealing Statement

(Continued from Page 1)

to begin Sept. 30. Also, Mr. Ziegler argued that it might be used as a basis for prosecutions in California or Florida, where some of the Watergate transactions occurred. He said it might lead to Mr. Nixon's disbarment from legal practice in California and make difficult his defense against possible civil law suits.

The conference broke up at 4 p.m. Saturday and Mr. Becker returned to Washington with a firm agreement on the Nixon White House files and tapes but only "the general substance" of what Mr. Nixon proposed to say.

**'Stronger' Statement**

Before leaving, Mr. Becker was understood to have advised Mr. Nixon, Mr. Miller and Mr. Ziegler that Mr. Buchen still hoped for a "stronger" statement.

After Mr. Becker's return to Washington and his report to Mr. Buchen and the President, discussion of the Nixon statement continued in a series of telephone calls between Mr. Ziegler and Mr. Becker.

"Mr. Ziegler, until quite late Saturday evening, was calling Washington seeking approval of further changes," the informant said.

Mr. Buchen and Mr. Becker objected to many of the requested changes, but the final result was a compromise, less strong than the President's advisers had hoped for but going beyond what Mr. Ziegler had asked. Earlier, the White House lawyers had objected to the fact that Mr. Ziegler's drafts, while seeming to make a frank admission in one paragraph, would withdraw or soften it in a later paragraph.

The debate over the statement was broken off temporarily and the less thorny question of custodianship of the Nixon White House documents and tapes was worked out, while Mr. Becker made a series of telephone calls to Mr. Buchen in Washington. Mr. Nixon signed the general pardon agreement late Friday.

**Call to Continue**

The telephone calls continued through Friday and Saturday. A report that they included a conversation between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford could not be confirmed.

Mr. Ziegler, in opposing the statement as originally proposed, argued that it would place Mr. Nixon in legal jeopardy, even though he had been offered presidential immunity from federal prosecution for Watergate and other possible offenses.

He said it might, for example, lay Mr. Nixon open to difficulties in the forthcoming trials of his former domestic affairs counselor, John Ehrlichman, scheduled to begin at the end of the month.

**Rhodesia Finishes S. Africa Rail Link**

SALISBURY, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Rhodesia's first direct rail link with South Africa was completed today, providing a major alternative to present outlets to the sea through Mozambique.

Work on the line was stepped up earlier this year after it became clear that the Portuguese intended to pull out of Mozambique, through which most of Rhodesia's exports and imports are now channeled. The 86-mile line runs from Bulawayo to the border at Beitbridge.

It is the first rail link between Rhodesia and South Africa.

The line is expected to be fully operational by the end of the year.

**Go Belgian, Go Sabena**

SABENA belgian world airlines

## U.S. Press Continues to Voice Concern Over Nixon's Pardon

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Newspapers on both sides of the controversy about President Ford's pardon of Richard Nixon continued today to express editorial concern about its divisive effect on the nation.

The Corpus Christi (Texas) Caller said that "for the time being, at least, we are willing to believe that he chose the lesser of two evils." But the paper also commented that it "would be sad if it turns out that pardoning Nixon stirs greater and more divisive controversy than trying Nixon would have caused."

The New York Times, which yesterday called the pardon an "act respecting the establishment of religion" and thus ran counter to the constitutional doctrine of separation of state and church.

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## Public, Press, Leaders Discuss Reform

## Egyptians Talk of Political Parties' Return

Cairo, Sept. 10 (AP)—Egyptians are engaged in a spirited debate on the return of political parties abolished after the 1952 revolution that overthrew the monarchy.

In newspaper columns and meeting halls here and in the rural Nile Delta, politicians, intellectuals, students, workers and peasants have been mulling over reform proposals, including direct election of the president and vice-president. Now they are chosen by the National Assembly, subject to confirmation by referendum.

There also is discussion on a new role for the government-controlled but increasingly independent press.

Along with Egypt's attempt to overhaul its Socialist economy through an economic liberalization policy and its rapprochement with the United States after seven years, the discussions indicate forthcoming change in the system.

President Anwar Sadat has tried to slow the process. Although he has made it clear he does not oppose political parties if the

public wants them, he has said that the confrontation with Israel should be resolved first.

Mr. Sadat touched off the debate last month when he issued a 7,000-word "working paper" on reform of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only authorized political party. It has often been criticized as a "house of contradictions."

The speaker of the Assembly, Hafez Badawy, presented Mr. Sadat's views at a committee hearing held Sunday to discuss reform, newspapers said. After noting that Mr. Sadat had no objection to political parties, Mr. Badawy said:

"But we object to parties as long as war continues. We also object to any encroachment of 50

## Allies in Berlin Ban Rightists

WEST BERLIN, Sept. 10 (Reuters)—The three Western Allies here have banned the extreme rightist National Democratic party from forthcoming local elections, it was announced yesterday.

A decree published by Allied headquarters also outlawed all public activities of the small local branch of the NPD and its youth organization until after the March 2 elections.

Earlier this year, the NPD, regarded as neo-Nazi, applied for the first time to take part in Berlin elections. The party was presented in several West German state parliaments in the late 1960s, but won only four-tenths of 1 per cent of the poll in the November, 1973, national elections.

per cent minimum representation of workers and farmers in all political institutions."

## Quota System

At the same meeting, former legislator Mohammed Abdel Shafiq called for the abolition of the quota system.

There have been charges that the workers and farmers can be manipulated by small cliques, or "centers of power." Mr. Shafiq told the committee that restoration of political parties would be the only safeguard against a return of "centers of power."

Many persons see the ASU, which was founded by Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1962 to mobilize public opinion behind him, as designed to blur issues and soften political confrontation. Party membership is required for most top and mid-level government jobs.

A speaker at the debate, novelist Yousef Idris, a Marxist, said the ASU was "artificial" and should not be reformed but abandoned.

"We should be fully Socialist or fully capitalist and not a mixture of both as we are now," he said.

All Amin, the chairman of the Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar, which has been spearheading a campaign for reform, remarked that Mr. Idris confused Communism with Socialism, and said Egypt needed "Socialism with freedom" along European lines.

Sohair El-Kalawani, a professor at Cairo University, wondered "for whom political freedom was being sought? For people 70 per cent of whom are illiterate? Let's remove this stigma first and then talk about freedom."



United Press International  
BOTTOMS UP—All this talk about nude bathing doesn't seem to bother Hortense, a 5,300-pound hippo, nor her 260-pound infant daughter Harriet at wildlife park in Irvine, Calif. If Hortense watches diet she'll grow up to look just like mommy.

## N.Y.C. Hostage Police Shun Shibleeths

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—New

York City's Police Department hostage-negotiating team, which goes against some old police shibboleths in combining psychology with firepower, is attracting the interest of police agencies across the country.

The squad was set up after the Munich massacre when Palestinian terrorists seized Israeli

athletes at the 1972 Olympics. Eleven Israelis, five Arabs and a policeman were killed. With 135 UN missions and diverse ethnic populations in New York, police here feared that the city could be the scene of problems unique in scope and complexity.

The approach has been to train 68 detective negotiators (including two women). "Every-

body's primary goal is saving the hostage," said Lt. Francis Bole Jr., 43, who heads the team. "Nobody fires unless you have to, to save someone's life."

Detective Harvey Schlesberg, the department's practicing psychologist, added: "It's basically a team effort. Everyone knows his role and what he's doing."

Many inquiries

In recent months, the team's activities have drawn inquiries from 35 other law-enforcement agencies across the nation.

The detective negotiators are volunteers, specially chosen. They receive thorough psychological and physical examinations. Signals of high blood pressure bring automatic disqualification. The last thing the police want is a negotiator passing out under stress.

Among them the men speak 10 foreign languages, including Ukrainian and Lithuanian.

Several basic principles underline the approach. The negotiators are just one part of the police team at the scene. Final decisions are made by the field commander, and, in effect, the detectives act as his eyes and ears.

Discipline and control of firepower are absolutes. No one fires unless the command is given and unless it appears that hostages' lives are about to be lost.

The New York hostage team does not even like to fire warning shots. They also have found that the sight of many shotguns, rifles and submachine guns pointed at a perpetrator emerging from a building with hostages can be enough to drive him back inside.

When shooting erupts, who fired the shots and the circumstances are promptly and calmly explained over walkie-talkies to all the men at the scene. There is amnesia enough in the situation, the police said, without it being fanned by police jitters.

Any policeman who voluntarily offers to go into the building or to exchange himself for a hostage usually is scheduled for a psychological test the next day. Such behavior, the police have found, can be an excellent cover for an officer with suicidal tendencies.

The last thing the police want is one of their own men with problems creating a worse situation. The men on the line are facing enough tough problems.

The police simply will not exchange one of their own men for a hostage.

"If we go in and he doesn't send out a hostage, all we've done is strengthened his hand," Lt. Bole said. "When you put a cop in there, you've got somebody from the police family. Like it or not, it becomes subjective."

© Los Angeles Times

## U.K., Guyana Set Deal for Sugar

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Sept. 10 (AP)—British Agriculture Minister Fred Peart headed home today with a provisional agreement to buy sugar from Guyana. Details of the deal were not immediately available.

Mr. Peart said an official announcement would not be made until the British cabinet gave approval to a new price worked out with Prime Minister Forbes Burnham.

Britain's sugar supply from Guyana had been cut to a trickle as the world price moved up to \$254. (885) per ton. A source said the British had offered Guyana \$210 per ton and Guyana countered with a price of \$260. The final price was expected to range around the \$220 mark.

## Senate, Governor Primaries Conducted in 13 U.S. States

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Thirteen states and the District of Columbia held primary elections today to select candidates for November's congressional and gubernatorial elections.

Most of the nine incumbent governors and five senators seeking new terms were expected to win easy renomination.

Primaries were being held for either state or congressional posts in Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Republican Governor Michael Thomas Jr. of New Hampshire and John Vandervoort of Colorado faced the most difficult primary fights but were favored to win.

Contest in New York

Two major Democratic battles were in New York, where Rep. Hugh Carey and Howard Samuels were battling to run against GOP Gov. Malcolm Wilson, and in Massachusetts, where the winner of the contest between former state Rep. Michael Dukakis and Attorney General Robert Quinn will likely face GOP Gov. Francis Sargent.

Of the five senators seeking new terms, only Sen. Charles Mathias Jr., R-Md., had primary opposition. He was expected to defeat Dr. Ross Pierpont, a perennial conservative candidate.

Senators Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., Peter Dominick, R-Colo., and Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., were unopposed for renomination. Both parties had primary fights for seats of retiring Senators George Aiken, R-Vt., Morris Cotten, R-N.H., and Edward Gurney, R-Fla.

In gubernatorial races, Mr. Wilson, who became New York governor when Nelson Rockefeller resigned last December, was unopposed for the GOP nomination. Six other states' chief executives were expected to win easy primary victories.

They were Democrats Remsen Mandel of Florida, Marvin Mandel of Maryland, Marvin Simon of Vermont, Wendell Anderson of Minnesota and Patrick

Linen of Wisconsin, and can Sargent of Massachusetts.

Five Republicans a Democrats were running seeking re-election in Arizona, rural candidates already chosen in Connecticut and Island.

In the District of Columbia appointed Mayor Washington and attorney Alexander were the leaders in the city's first election. Their Democratic battle was tame.

## 4 States Amend Laws on Rape

By Lacey Fosbinder

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10 (NYT)—Rape laws that will likely reduce the potential of a woman at her attacker's trial have been introduced in four states last year. At least states are expected to law legislation next year.

The four states, Michigan, Iowa and Florida, are the first to abandon practice that a woman must be proved for to be convicted of rape trial. Evidence of a woman's sexual history introduced to determine she was "chaste" or

If the evidence indicated the woman was "uncertain" judge instructed the they could infer that might have consent alleged attack and defendant, therefore, mi

The new laws reduce occasions on which evidence of a woman's sexual history can be introduced; in California, such cases nearly eliminated.

Victory for Females

While feminist groups were virtually unanimous in their support of defense and civil rights were strongly

The feminists said concept of rape had to present it as a crime, not sex, of victim should not harm her chastity.

Civil libertarians, on hand, have expressed that the measures, one in California, a defendant's right to

The five other states expected to adopt similar laws next year are Pennsylvania, Michigan, such cases nearly eliminated.

When signing the bill last week, Gov. Frank called it "a law that do not even prefer that they don't through the ordeal testimony about their experiences.

## M. Wankow Polish-American Writer, Is Dead

WARSAW, Sept. 10 (AP)—Polish-American writer M. Wankow, 52, who was ed to jail by Poland's regime in 1964, died today.

Mr. Wankow was a member of the Polish in a town that began in 1964. The writer, a U.S. citizen, had Poland in 1960 and exile. He was convicted of espionage while he was never charged.

Mr. Wankow was respondent with the W. in Italy in World War II.

His book, "Monte Cassino," describing the battle of 1943-44 for Cassino, a famous abbey, in Italy, took part, has been translated into several languages.

Robert C. PHOENIX, Ariz., 52, a surviving member of the Keystone Kop, died in a car accident in 1964. The writer, a U.S. citizen, had been in Poland in 1960 and exile. He was convicted of espionage while he was never charged.

Lady KENNEDY SYDNEY, Sept. 10 (AP)—Lady KENNEDY, 59, the wife of Governor-General Sir John Kerr, died yesterday after

the 1960s.

No other airline flies from Europe direct to 12 North American cities. Not even the Americans

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## A Question of Timing

The unhappy experiences of Algeria are being reenacted in Mozambique, albeit with some significant differences. The number of white "colons" is far smaller in the south-east African state than it was in the north; the move toward recognizing the independence of Mozambique came from a government set up by the military, rather than from a Charles de Gaulle who had won civil power and was pressing his solution on the military.

The weakness of clout among the whites of Mozambique led to a speedy collapse of their most critical action—the seizure of the radio station in Lourenco Marques. It also does not threaten a long or successful white resistance. But observers on the scene have blamed the rebellion—which can still pose problems for the new state—on the speed with which the government in Lisbon accepted the demands of the Frelimo, the leading independence movement in the colony.

It may well be that Mozambique's crisis would have erupted in any case; the whites would find it hard to accept a reversal of their status under almost any circumstances. But timing and pace are crucial factors in political life anywhere, as President Ford is coming to realize after his pardon of Mr. Nixon, and as the British are discovering in

the growing confrontation between the unions and the middle class.

The British situation is more complex than either of the two, because it is heightened by a tendency to lump a great many national problems—that are also global in scope—with class warfare, in a manner that would delight Marx but which is antithetical to the spirit of freedom and law that Britain has created over the centuries.

Nevertheless, the rise of vigilante groups and the vigilante spirit has been associated with successful labor demands forced to an issue by crippling strikes, as well as by acts of the Labor government (with respect to nationalization) that anticipated the majority the Labor party hopes to gain in the next election, rather than the shaky parliamentary position it now holds. Timing does not play a part in the British dilemma; the momentum of change by the government outruns its mandate: the momentum of vigilante resistance outruns the nature of Britain's present crisis.

The world has grown used to speed in these latter days—speed in communication, speed of technological advances, speed of change in manners, morals and laws. But the swift-moving vehicle that goes awry makes a greater crash than that which goes more slowly—and it seems time for a general application of the brakes around the earth.

## Germany, Italy and \$2 Billion

German officials keep saying that they are neither Europe's bankers nor its schoolmasters. But the truth of the matter is that Germany alone has the financial resources to bolster the weaker European economies, and it is always the lender who sets the terms. The Germans last week lent Italy \$2 billion, which means that both countries have recognized the peril in which the Common Market stands and are proceeding to construct a defense.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Premier Mariano Rumor announced the loan at the little northern Italian town of Bellagio. Two days later Mr. Schmidt was off to Paris to review the matter with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. That is the emerging pattern: the basic work of renovating the Common Market is being carried on between the French and the Germans while they try to keep crises from sweeping the market's weaker members away altogether. When money is needed, the decision necessarily lies with the Germans. Through extremely successful trade policy, Germany has accumulated massive monetary reserves—currently about 2 1/2 times as large as those of the United States. The Italian loan shows the world how the Germans intend to use this formidable financial power.

Over the past year, as Italy's debts mounted, it was clear that the country was running out of credit abroad. Wages in Italy have risen very fast, and may now be higher than the country's economy can sustain. By last year, the average worker in manufacturing was earning, including fringes, \$3.75 an hour in Italy, compared with \$6.10 in this country and \$2.56 in Britain. The Italian government's budget was running a deficit of \$12 billion a year, a wildly inflationary force in an economy one-tenth the size of ours. The balance of trade was in the red at a rate of \$1 billion a month. Last spring, to curb that intolerable trade deficit, the government reluctantly imposed sharp restrictions on imports in violation of Common Market principles. Those restrictions had an immediate impact on suppliers in both France and Germany. At this point Germany began to hold out the possibility of a really big loan—but only if the Italian government first took steps of its own to restore stability.

Over the summer the Italians have put into effect a new series of taxes calculated to raise \$5 billion a year. True, the new revenues will cover less than half the budget deficit. But consider, merely as a comparison,

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Clemency for Nixon

One was perhaps a little hasty in stating that Gerald Ford was not a man of important decisions... he has just proved the contrary.

The clemency measure which he has suddenly taken in favor of his predecessor is an act of courage which will not render his life any easier; only 30 days after his arrival to power it has made him a great statesman.

To "whitewash" Richard Nixon at the very

moment when the campaign is about to begin for congressional elections on November 5 holds a number of certain risks.

On the eve of this decisive battle for his party and for his personal future, Gerald Ford has not hesitated before the idea that he could be irritating his adversaries and perhaps even some of his friends.

He has acted with a serenity and a dignity which give a new dimension to his personality.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 11, 1899.

**PARKS**—The law under which Captain Dreyfus was condemned provides that the detention shall not be less than five nor more than ten years. The almost five years that he has already spent on Devil's Island will naturally be deducted and he will thus have to serve only an additional five years. The prison will not be like Devil's Island. The punishment is now chiefly a deprivation of liberty, but with no hard labor involved. Of course, there is always the appeal.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 11, 1924.

**CHICAGO**—Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold Jr. were both sentenced today to imprisonment for life for the murder of 14-year-old Robert Franks. They were also sentenced to 90 years for kidnapping. Loeb and Leopold made no effort to conceal their joy over not being put to death. They laughed and chatted with the few persons in the courtroom. Certainly the appeal of Clarence Darrow, their defense attorney who pleaded irresponsibility, helped to sway the court.



## Pardon Reveals the 'Real Ford'

By Joseph Kraft

**WASHINGTON**—President Ford would probably have been obliged to pardon Richard Nixon sooner or later. But by acting hastily, the President has shocked public opinion in a way bound to revive the worst Watergate divisions. The more so as the terms of the pardon were arranged by a small-time lawyer in an amateurish fashion while at odds with the large issues of public policy at stake.

But even \$2 billion does not buy much time, at the rate at which Italy's position has been deteriorating. Even this aid will run only until sometime around the end of the year. Devaluation is the conventional remedy, but not necessarily the only one. The Common Market's troubles are not confined to Italy. Britain's trade balance is fully as bad as Italy's and, while Italian production is rising, Britain's is not. The upcoming British election in early October makes any great change of direction unlikely there, unfortunately, until at least mid-autumn.

For most Europeans—as certainly for Americans—there is going to be a clear reduction in standards of living over the coming year or so. There is no economic legerdemain that can avoid it. The only real question is how to share the burden. This sudden decline has taken us all by surprise, after a generation of rapidly rising prosperity. This reversal, however unwelcome, will not necessarily lead to catastrophe. It can be managed and overcome, by realistic citizens and competent governments. The danger, Chancellor Schmidt said in a recent interview, is that people in the industrial nations are accustomed to steady growth; the prospect that their incomes may at best remain static, perhaps for years, brings social unrest and political danger to democratic governments. But he also said that if France and Germany work together the Common Market should be able to generate the strength to help restore Italy and Britain to some degree of stability. As the loan suggests, the Europeans command great resources to help each other, and themselves.

Mr. Jaworski was heading toward a trial of the former president and a large segment of public opinion was lining up behind that idea. The six persons already indicted in the Watergate cover-up—including former Attorney General John Mitchell and former White House aides John Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldeman—are due to come to trial on Sept. 30.

Now that Mr. Nixon has been pardoned, they can argue that they too should get off scot-free. I don't think that argument is to hold water. It would truly be unfair to bring them to trial without letting it be known that the President intended to pardon Mr. Nixon for his role in the cover-up. So, fairness, in effect, dictated a Sept. 30 deadline for the presidential action.

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Finally, the arrangement negotiated for the handling of the Nixon tapes and papers is virtually useless. While Mr. Nixon doesn't get full possession immediately, the Watergate prosecutor will have to go into the courts to use the material, material which belongs to the people of this country.

The upshot is a fueling of the

But Mr. Ford was late in seeing the simplest explanation of what happened to move with dispatch. He allowed himself, before he had thought the matter through, to tell his press conference of Aug. 28 "I think it is unwise and untimely for me to make any commitment" until "legal process has been undertaken" against Mr. Nixon.

When he did see the need to decide quickly, the President acted in a hunker-mugger, hole-in-the-corner fashion.

Instead of preparing the country for the turn-about, he sprung the news suddenly on sleepy Sunday morning. It looked almost like a replay of Mr. Nixon's favorite tactic of government by bombshell, and nothing could have been better calculated to produce the enormous outpouring of indignation which now dominates the organs of public opinion.

Moreover, Mr. Ford entrusted the negotiations for the pardon to Philip Buchen, the White House counsel and an old friend, who is obviously way over his head in handling presidential business. Mr. Buchen concluded the arrangement for the President without bothering to learn the status of the various investigations being conducted by Mr. Jaworski into the doings of the President and his friends. Thus Mr. Ford has given a blind, blanket pardon without even knowing what horrors might have been committed for Mr. Nixon by his pal Bobo Rebozo.

Furthermore, Mr. Buchen did not extract from Mr. Nixon as terms of the pardon any serious acknowledgment of wrongdoing. On the contrary, the statement issued by Mr. Nixon in San Clemente merely gives the impression that he may have been a shade underhanded in running down the Watergate burglary—not that he was part and parcel of the conspiracy.

Finally, the arrangement negotiated for the handling of the Nixon tapes and papers is virtually useless. While Mr. Nixon doesn't get full possession immediately, the Watergate prosecutor will have to go into the courts to use the material, material which belongs to the people of this country.

The upshot is a fueling of the

worst suspicions. Indeed, the simplest explanation of what happened is that there was some sort of pre-established fix all along—an arrangement whereby Mr. Ford, in effect, promised a pardon in return for the Nixon resignation. Even those not disposed to such ugly interpretations now wonder what the word of Mr. Ford really means. It is perhaps one of the consolations of this whole affair that the President is now seen for what he is—an ordinary pol, who cannot be deeply trusted, even if he does make his own breakfast.

In addition, the arrangement for the handling of the Nixon tapes and papers is virtually useless. While Mr. Nixon doesn't get full possession immediately, the Watergate prosecutor will have to go into the courts to use the material, material which belongs to the people of this country.

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The upshot is a fueling of the

## Quit on Principle

### TerHorst's Act Shows Integrity Still Exists

By David S. Broder

**AUSTIN**, Texas.—By resigning on principle over President Ford's pardon of his predecessor, White House Press Secretary J. F. terHorst has done as much to restore confidence in the integrity of public officials as he has to weaken the administration in which he served so briefly but so well.

The news of his resignation, which came at the start of the Southern Governors' Conference here, brought an odd combination of pleasure and sadness.

Sadness, at the loss of this most amiable and professional journalist from the critical and difficult role of White House press secretary.

But pride and pleasure that this colleague had not hesitated to quit his job, rather than attempt to explain or justify a decision with which he strongly disagreed.

#### Misguided Sense

There have been so many good men and women who have rationalized their way past such fundamental disagreements in the past two administrations—and stayed silent out of a misguided sense of loyalty or an irrational belief that their service was so valuable they were not free to be themselves.

Many were lawyers, who have a talent for such rationalization but some were journalists in government, who are perhaps more inventive in such matters than members of most other professions.

But terHorst was not playing that game, and, if you will forgive me, his hat is off to him—the more so because I personally disagree with him on the merits of the pardon decision.

I am not offended by the grant of pardon to Richard Nixon, because it seems to me essentially a matter of no great public significance what happens to Richard Nixon, private citizen.

The actions which he has admitted and the others with which he might be charged are peculiarly his own, and the young people are raising the most pointed questions about the rule of law.

Just hours before terHorst

resigned, his successors in the

White House, Nixon's being forced to resign.

It demonstrated something vital importance that we had known until then: that the principle of the Constitution and principle of the law are great enough to withstand the removal of our highest elected official, even in the face of provision of a fixed term office.

That lesson will not be lost.

Mr. Nixon's successors in

the White House, nor on the

books.

What happened to Richard Nixon as a private citizen seems to be a secondary question—which will be well put aside by the executive clemency, if out of consideration for his own of that belief that the principle of the law is not served by a fixed term office.

If one believes that public

must have some justification

hard to see what ends would be served by Mr. Nixon's being

or fined. Is it likely to change his behavior in the future?

—He will never again be in a position to abuse the public trust it likely to deter others such action? No—the real reason was the spectacle of being forced out of office in term by the judgment of a people and their representatives in Congress.

#### Pointed Questions

But despite my own view of this issue, I can admire those Jerry terHorst, who feel the other way. They want to face themselves, face their children, because it is the young people are raising the most pointed questions about the rule of law.

Just hours before terHorst

became public, a Texas

and her husband, a law

distress at Mr. Ford's action.

"How do I go into court

and sentence young

for offenses a lot less serious

what Mr. Nixon did?" he demanded.

"How would you like it if this was your son?" he asked.

I think these questions are answered, but they cannot ignore the fact that the man who was disgraced

the President's answers the courage to act on his conviction for resigning on principle,

across the country like a

breeze.

—How would you like it if this was your son?" he asked.

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the President's

## U.S. Fertilizer Aid Said Be Going to South Vietnam

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Vietnam is to get about 400,000 tons of the fertilizer purchased by the U.S. government this year for overseas aid, according to a study of U.S. role in the world food

releasing the report of his Select Committee on Nutrition yesterday, Sen. George M. McGovern, D-S.D., said that "military" considerations continue to dominate U.S. food

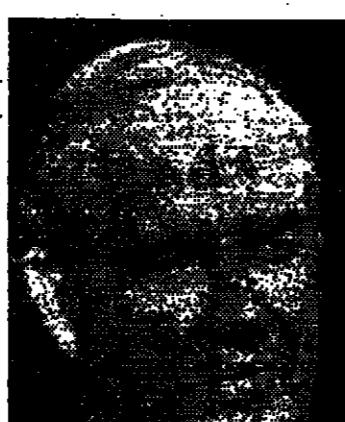
responding to the staff findings about shipments of fertilizer to Indochina, an official of the U.S. Agency for International Development said it had been "completely" cleared for the current year.

However, he confirmed that half of the 700,000 tons of fertilizer shipped abroad under government assistance programs was earmarked for South

### Yugoslavia Celebrates Socialist Anniversary

SKOPJE, Sept. 10 (UPI)—Bulgaria yesterday celebrated the anniversary of its Socialist Revolution, with President Todor Zhivkov and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev taking part at a military parade.

Zhivkov, along with Comintern party and government leaders, watched the one-hour review from the Georgi Dimitrov stadium in Sofia Square.



Sen. George McGovern

In Vietnam. The cost of this, to be met through both development and military assistance allocations, will be roughly \$125 million.

Congressional critics of U.S. policy in Vietnam have consistently maintained that the administration is using economic assistance, including the Food for Peace program, to prop up the regime there in lieu of direct military support. They assert that the aid amounts to a budgetary subsidy that enhances the capacity of the regime to wage war.

Earlier this year, Congress attached limits on the food aid that could be sent to Indochina, but President Richard Nixon vetoed the agricultural appropriations bill which contained the restrictions and the issue was sent back to Capitol Hill.

Fertilizer has become one of the most critical commodities in the current world food crisis. Numerous experts, including many senior U.S. policy makers, consider fertilizer to be one of the keys to increasing agricultural production in developing nations.

As more nations move away from dependency on the United States' diminished surplus of food for direct support, the need to increase local production has taken on added importance.

In 1973, the world experienced a tightening of the available supply of fertilizer and prices rose, often beyond the ability of some poorer countries to pay. During

this period, the staff study reported, the United States sent 365,556 tons of fertilizer to South Vietnam out of its total fertilizer assistance of 621,000 tons.

According to an AID official, South Vietnam has received a "large amount" of fertilizer this year. He said that 45 per cent of the rice planted in that country is of a high-yield variety which requires large amounts of chemical nutrients.

The staff report, which was based on hearings in the Senate June 19 to 21, asserted that South Vietnam is scheduled to get 106,000 tons out of the 180,500 tons purchased by the United States so far. Cambodia is scheduled to get 10,000 tons and the rest will go to Pakistan, Bangladesh, Kenya, Guatemala, and Honduras.

A problem faced by AID, according to the report, is that government buying of fertilizer for overseas programs is restricted because of shortages here.

## Nation Urged to Shift to Humanitarian Approach

### Politics in U.S. Food Aid Plan Assailed

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI)—

A staff report for the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition criticizes the use for political purposes of a large part of declining foreign food aid and calls on the United States to take the lead in the upcoming World Food Conference in efforts to alleviate human suffering.

In his text, Mr. Butz, who will head the U.S. delegation in Rome, said that the United States would make a "firm commitment" on food aid and was prepared to discuss "an appropriate overall reserve target level."

"A review of the U.S. food effort shows not only that it is shrinking but that in the struggle over short supplies, political concerns have been high priority," the report stated yesterday said.

The report, summing up testimony by panels of experts at three days of June hearings on world food problems, also calls for U.S. cooperation in an international system of grain reserves and increased aid to improve food production in poorer countries.

In a preface, Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., chairman of the committee, criticized what he called "the unwilling official position of the Department of Agriculture."

He said that he would introduce a resolution in the Senate requiring U.S. representation at the World Food Conference, scheduled for Nov. 5-10 in Rome, "worthy of the moral and economic position of our nation."

The conference, proposed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and sponsored by the United Nations, will bring together representatives of about 130 countries.

A spokesman for the Department of Agriculture said that officials would withhold comment until they had had a chance to

study the report. However, he cited the text of an address by Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz at a State Department meeting on the conference.

In his text, Mr. Butz, who will head the U.S. delegation in Rome, said that the United States would make a "firm commitment" on food aid and was prepared to discuss "an appropriate overall reserve target level."

U.S. stocks of grain had been reduced by heavy foreign buying when this summer's drought brought predictions of sharply reduced corn harvests.

The report for the Senate committee said that about \$1.6 billion would be needed to maintain food aid at last year's level, which was about half that of the year before.

"As the initiator of the World Food Conference, the United States should set an example," it said. "U.S. food aid should be increased, not maintained at current levels or reduced."

**Record-Breaking Jet Delays Return Flight**

London, Sept. 10 (AP)—The attempt of the record-breaking Blackbird spy plane to fly from Britain to Los Angeles in about four hours has been delayed at least 24 hours for routine maintenance, the U.S. Air Force said today.

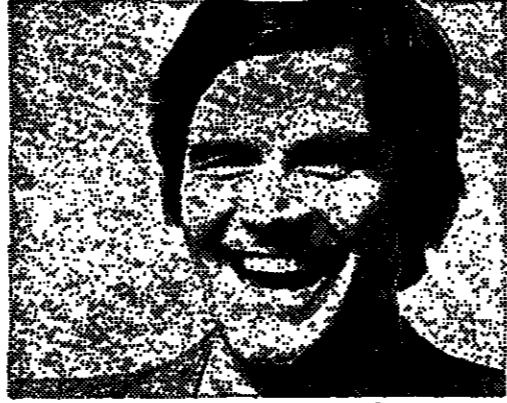
The Lockheed SR-71, which set a New York-to-Britain record of one hour, 55 minutes and 42 seconds on Sept. 1, had been scheduled to fly back tomorrow, but a spokesman said that it would probably go on Thursday.

He said that the flight engineers wanted to be sure the plane was "in A-1 condition" for the flight after being on display all last week at the Farnborough International Air Show.

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## PARIS FILMS

## Another Original By Buñuel

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 10 (UPI)—The cinema with its projection of contrasting images and sudden shifts of scene is by technique ideally suited to unreality, to the nightmare. Perhaps that is why it is so impressive when the master surrealist, Luis Buñuel, is in charge.

With his latest film, "Le Fantôme de la Liberté" (at the Ermitage, the Montparnasse-Pâché, the Concorde and the Clichy-Pâché) he has delivered—at the age of 74—another violently original motion picture. In its prologue a Goya canvas is animated during the Napoleonic occupation of Spain, and its final shot is of a police raid on the Paris zoo of today. It presents the topsy-turvy modern world perhaps as viewed by an astonished ostrich.

Its incidents are all of fantastic coloring and each ends with a surprise, the general effect being that of a collection of *Fox* fables with O. Henry endings.

A dirty old man slips packet of photos to a little girl in the park. Her parents are horrified when they find that they are postcards of historical monuments. A young woman, speeding to the bedside of an ailing relative, stops overnight at a country inn. There, a group of monks promise to pray for the recovery of her relative and invite her to join them in a poker game in



Monks playing poker in "Le Fantôme de la Liberté," directed by Luis Buñuel.

which holy medals are chips. A frantic masochist insists on being whipped in public, but has equipped himself with a plastic blindfold. A mass killer who has machine-gunned his victim from the Montparnasse tower is acquitted and congratulated.

The guests at a party are seated on toilets in the drawing room, but must retire to cubicles to dine alone. There is a thorough search for a child who has not been lost. A police chief receives a telephone call from his dead sister, bidding him to come to the cemetery at midnight and learn the mystery of death. He enters

the family tomb and finds a telephone beside her coffin but is arrested by the guardian as a madman.

The rush of strange visions and bizarre situations, related only by their absurdity, is inexhaustible and unfailing in high imagination and savage wit. The only brief letdown is a bit about a school for stupid cops, a sequence that might have strayed from Laurel and Hardy. Its inclusion may have malice, striking at oafish movie comedy. But what richness elsewhere! The thing shimmers with a dazzling brilliance. It is Buñuel at his best.

\*\*\*

"Pêché Vénitien" (at the Normandie) has been directed by Salvatore Samperi, author of the delightful "Malicia," and Laura Antonelli and Alessandro Momo are its stars. But this reunion proves deceptive because all we get is a flavorless second-baking of the earlier entertaining sex comedy.

Any film that begins with a man trying to kill a dog is off to a bad start. In this introduction and in many scenes that follow both Samperi's gift for saucy innuendo and sense of what is funny appear to have failed him. The theme—once more of a precocious boy bound on seducing a girl some years his senior—remains acceptable in theory, but its treatment on this occasion is clumsy. The course of the illicit romance—the youth would make

love to his sister-in-law—trots heavily at a tired pace. The stars are among the most engaging of recent screen personalities, and their presence alleviates the boredom in as far as that is possible, but they can shine only dimly. They deserve better material.

\*\*\*

The heroine of "Les Seins de Glace" (at the Ermitage, the George-V, the Paramount Odéon and the Moulin-Rouge) seems to have escaped from Polanski's "Repulsion," having a like mania for knifing men who lay hands upon her. This deranged siren leads an innocent, though forewarned, suitor a long but very interesting chase.

Though Alain Delon is starred, he has been consigned to the role of the madwoman's lawyer-confidant, a part usually allotted to a bewhiskered elder. Claude Brasseur is the eager, daredevil lover, an assignment more suited to Delon, while Mireille Darc is the homicidal harridan with ever-ready razor and makes of her an alluring fury.

Pierre Grimblat's "Dites-le Avec des Fleurs" concerns a former Nazi who, haunted by his conscience, has married a lunatic obsessed with horticulture, and he lives with her and their idiotic children in a spooky Riviera mansion. A stillborn thriller, one may anticipate its moves but unexpected suspense

was imposed the other evening at its showing at the François. The sound track faded to reduce its dialogue to inaudible whispers. The audience protested, the projection was discontinued and the spectators refunded their money. One doubts that an inspection of its first reels will entice anyone to see its remaining footage.

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, Sept. 10 (UPI)—"I didn't introduce all the greatest songs ever written," Ethel Merman told the capacity house at the London Palladium last night, "but I introduced a helluva lot of them."

An accurate enough statement, but too modest. Those who had just heard her run through "Doin' What Comes Naturally," "I Got Rhythm," "Anything Goes," "Everything's Coming Up Roses," "Edie Was a Lady," "I Get a Kick Out of You," and "Blow, Gabriel, Blow" would probably agree that in a glorious career extending over 45 years she did more than just introduce great songs. She made them.

In doing so she also made them hers. What defines the Merman legend is the fact that every one of those songs, and a dozen more that she sang in a 95-minute set, is indelibly associated with Ethel Merman. They may have been written by George Gershwin, Irving Berlin, Cole Porter, Richard Whiting, Julie Styne and many more excellent composers, but by the time Ethel Merman had shaped and refined and perfected her projection of them, they were hers, and pretty much hers alone.

An actress

She is a deceptive artist. To think of her simply as an uninhibited, exuberant barker is to

miss the point. She is essentially an actress, and a great one. She projects not a song, but a character, and all her devices—the rauous voice, the impeccable enunciation, the rock-solid rhythm, the play of gesture, movement, stance and facial expression, the pacing and the timing—are all employed in the evocation of situation and character. And it is the character that one takes to heart and remembers, not the melody.

This was Miss Merman's first London appearance since an engagement at the Talk of the Town 10 years ago. As the house rose to applaud her at the end, she said: "This has been one of the most memorable evenings of my life," and Ethel Merman, goodness knows, has many memorable evenings to look back upon.

During Ballads

It must also have been one of the most trying. There were times in the band's "Someone to Watch Over Me," for instance, or "They Say That Falling in Love is Wonderful"—when it was difficult to determine whether a certain quaver in this voice was properly attributable to the emotional tensions of the occasion or to her years of experience in penetrating to the heart of a lyric.

But there could be no doubt at the end, when she stood alone before the curtain, an enormous



Ethel Merman

... songs we

bouquet in her arms, a quaver in her voice as she abed the standing audience product of theatrical dev

She had just topped of singing with "The Business Like Show" and the Palladium audience—and Ethel Merman knew it, too—that she completed a unique de

on of what show busine

ultimate professional sen

term, is all about.

## DINING OUT IN ITALY

## The Disappearance of the Family Restaurant

By Naomi Barry

ROME (UPI)—The family restaurant which for generations has been one of the joys of France and Italy is vanishing, not for lack of customers but for lack of families. Even when papa and mamma are still at it, they can't convince their kids that togetherness is worth all the hard work.

Archimede is that rarity of a family-run restaurant with a single

generation. Everybody is young. The genealogical structure consists of Bruno Lucci, his wife, his sister, his wife's brother, his sister's husband. Another brother may join forces when he finishes his military service.

This dedicated group took over the century-old Archimede four years ago and peppered it up into one of the most popular small restaurants of Rome.

A little miracle on the menu is the zucchini flower offered 10 months a year. The yellow blossoms, which must be picked at dawn and staved with a file of zucchini, and a cube of mozzarella, dipped into a light batter, and deep-fried. Some customers start with two as an appetizer and frequently reorder so many that the second course goes by the board.

deep-fried artichokes called *Carciofi alla giudia*.

The Archimede pasta is home-made by the women. Wife Vincenza and sister Maria daily produce pounds and pounds of fresh tagliolini, ravioli, cannelloni, fettuccine and a house specialty—ghorbetti di patato the size of marbles.

Two year-round dishes much appreciated are *pasta e ceci* and *pasta e fagioli*. Short stubs of pasta and chick peas in one, pasta and white beans in the other are combined into highly seasoned soups so thick that the spoon almost stands upright. They are presented cold in summer and hot in winter and are regarded by those who can afford them as soul food for all seasons.

The family is fanatical about fresh merchandise. Fish are out a day out of the Tyrrhenian Sea. Sole and capers proved to be a most pleasant combination.

Hams From Abruzzi

From relatives in the nearby Abruzzi, the restaurant gets its hams, salami, lamb and goat cheese called *caciotta*. The coffee is rushed from the neighboring coffee bar, the most celebrated in the city, on the Piazza S. Eustachio.

The swinging terrace gives out onto the tiny Piazza del Capitale, which has remarkably little traffic. There is the Church of S. Eustachio with the head of a stag on the roof, the Palazzo Cenci, the cupola of S. Luca by Borromini. The Pantheon is a few steps around one corner, and the Palazzo Madama, where the Senate meets, around another. The proximity of the latter has

the mosque-cathedral of this Andalucian city will reopen to Moslem religious ceremonies Friday for the first time since 1236.

The occasion will be a five-day Moslem-Christian convention opening today with hundreds expected from a number of Arab countries.

The convention will discuss present-day problems facing the Moslem religion.

The mosque-cathedral, one of the best preserved Arab buildings in non-Arab countries, was a mosque between 785 to 1236 when it became a cathedral. It was not known whether the building would be further used for Moslem worship after the convention.

According to Bruno, the secret of a good deep-fry is plenty of clean peanut oil, changed daily. Bruno for years was a waiter at Pernino, the Roman restaurant whose reputation was made with

## Orzop Nibbles

The splendid vegetarian *frittata* of Archimede is an assortment of large zucchini flowers, the zucchini itself cut into matchsticks, and *cozze* (ovals of buffalo cheese the size of robin's eggs). The cheese emerges from the hot oil as a delicious blob and the matchstick zucchini become a crisp nibble. Arzochokes and tiny zucchini flowers also adapt well to this Italian equivalent of Japanese tempura. Since tempura was introduced to Japan by European traders, the link is probably close.

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the church of S. Luca by Borromini. The Pantheon is a few steps around one corner, and the Palazzo Madama, where the Senate meets, around another. The proximity of the latter has

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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

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INTERNATIONAL

## FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1974

Page 4

## Experts Warn of Chaos if Economic Ills Persist

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 10 (UPI)—A group of distinguished university economists and commercial bankers issued a strongly worded communiqué today warning of a "breakdown in the coherence and stability of the world economy" if governments fail to act "vigorously" to cope with inflation, employment, the increased cost of living and the stability of banks operating in the international financial market.

The group called for better surveillance of banks operating in the market—a move finance ministers and central bankers of the major industrialized countries have already begun—and a commitment by the central banks to banks failing within their jurisdiction to act as leaders of last resort in the event of a serious and generalized crisis.

Experts, who met for four days late last month in Sienna, Italy, included professors from Ford, Yale, Columbia, the University of Chicago and the University of Bologna. Banks represented were the Amsterdam, Asterdam Bank, Swiss Bank Corp., Chase Manhattan, Banque

Paris et des Pays-Bas, Esso, Lazard and Bank of America.

The conference, sponsored by Italian bank Monte dei Paschi di Sienna and the Geneva-based International Center for Monetary and Banking Studies, offered a series of recommendations to overcome the current difficulties. While there was a broad consensus among the 30 experts, the final communiqué said today that "not everyone would subscribe to the details of every proposal."

## World Slump Signs Grow, Banker Says

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ)—The signs of a global financial and monetary crisis that could bring about the partial collapse or even total ruin of the world's economy are mounting steadily, Alfred Schaefer, chairman of Union Bank of Switzerland, said today.

Addressing a meeting of the Conference Board in London, he said problems facing the world economy include inflation, increasing capital requirements of governments, growing capital needs of private enterprise, reluctance to invest for the long term and huge balance of payments deficits of industrial nations.

Mr. Schaefer said that to avert financial and monetary crisis, nations must reduce the rate of inflation by restrictive fiscal, monetary and trade measures up to the point "where unemployment remains just within the limits of political feasibility." Industrial nations, Mr. Schaefer said, particularly in Europe, are threatened by an economic slump that could easily surpass that of the 1930s. "In the West, nations must pay between \$3 billion and \$40 billion annually for oil needs," he said. "That sum in 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 years the world's reserves will be spent."

Henry Fowler, former U.S. Treasury secretary, told the meeting he is a "clear and present danger of a worldwide economic slide of indefinite dimensions in duration."

Mr. Fowler called for an international summit to develop a union program to ward off worldwide recession, but stressed it such a conference should not be expected to work a miracle.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said that there are clear signs of a world slump on the scale of the 1930s but "we don't believe we will be so lucky as to allow it to happen. If told the meeting that all-consuming nations risked "a catastrophe worldwide" if they all sued self-interested policies to balance their trade accounts.

## INTERMARKET FUND I

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### AVIS DE CONVOCATION

Messieurs les actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires, qui se tiendra le 27 septembre 1974 à 10 heures, au siège social, avec l'ordre du jour suivant :

### ORDRE DU JOUR

- 1) Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire;
- 2) Approbation du bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 31 mars 1974, affectation des résultats;
- 3) Décharge à donner aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire;
- 4) Réélection du Commissaire.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Arabs in Merchant Banking Venture

Seven Arab nations have formed a joint merchant banking venture called Arab Investment Co. to bring together Arab money and raw materials and outside technological expertise in a wide range of joint projects. The seven countries are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Sudan, Egypt, Qatar, Abu Dhabi and Bahrain. The venture will be headquartered in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Arab Investment Co. intends to form several firms to set up projects and to become involved in diversified commercial activities ranging from production and marketing to insurance and tourism.

### U.S. Utilities Delay Work on Plants

Five U.S. utilities jointly building electric generating plants have delayed completion of five units, five of them nuclear, and canceled another, citing fund-raising problems. The announcement, made by Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., said the cutbacks for the coordinated 1975-79 construction program represent a savings of over \$700 million. The other utilities participating in the project are Pennsylvania Power, Ohio Edison, Toledo Edison and Duquesne Light Co.

### Foreign Car Sales Rise in Britain

Imported cars are taking a larger share of the British market, with Nissan Motor Co.'s Datsun becoming the most popular foreign car in the country. Statistics released by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders

show foreign registrations last month accounted for a record 32.08 per cent of total sales, surpassing the previous record of 31.88 per cent set in October 1973. Industry sources say the large percentage of imported car registrations was due to a lack of availability of domestic models caused by labor disputes and holiday closings. Datsun registrations in the two-month period July and August totaled 11,034, down from 13,847 a year earlier. However, sales of Datsuns exceeded Renault sales for the first time. Registrations of Renault, the most popular car for several years, fell to 10,201 from 12,706 in July-August 1973. Datsun now has 4.83 per cent of the total market.

### Oxy Tests Third North Sea Well

Occidental Petroleum Corp. reports the successful testing of the Oxy group's third well in the Claymore field in the Scottish sector of the North Sea. The newest Claymore well flowed at a rate of 3,044 barrels a day. The group says it plans to continue its drilling program to determine the extent of the Claymore field. Participating in the Occidental group are Oxy with 36.5 per cent, Getty Oil International with 23.5 per cent, Allied Chemical 20 per cent and Tomson Scottish Petroleum with 20 per cent. Meanwhile Esso struck natural gas in a third well in the Odin field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea. The Norwegian state oil directorate says the latest find seems to confirm the extent of the Odin field indicated by the two previous test wells.

### To Provide More Data on Company Owners

By Michael C. Jensen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (NYT)—

Citing the growing amount of foreign money available to buy U.S. companies and the depressed price of many corporate securities, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced yesterday that it had begun an investigation of corporate take-overs.

The SEC said the investigation would be concerned with providing the nation's investors with more information than they currently receive about the identity of individuals and companies involved in both foreign and domestic take-overs.

It said the inquiry would also deal with companies that repur-

chased their own stock, and with methods of removing the secrecy surrounding corporate ownership.

The SEC said it hoped to determine, as a result of its investigation, whether changes in the nation's securities laws are necessary. There has been pressure from Congress to stiffen requirements for identifying owners of U.S. companies.

"There has been a tremendous amount of interest in Congress and elsewhere as to who really owns American corporations and who has the power to influence the voting of corporate shares," said Richard Rowe, associate director of the SEC's division of corporation finance.

Mr. Rowe said there was concern at the SEC over the identification of foreign investors who bought shares of companies through a third party like a Swiss bank.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1974, a total of 105 tender offers were filed with the SEC of which 25 came from foreigners. The year before, a total of 75 tender offers were filed, with only eight from foreigners.

Mr. Rowe said the SEC would begin hearings on Nov. 12, and hoped to complete them by late December.

The SEC listed a number of possible legislative proposals, including lowering the ownership reporting requirements of companies from 10 per cent to 1 per cent. Companies currently must name all shareholders who own 10 per cent or more of their stock.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (IHT)—Led by sharp losses in gold-mining shares, New York Stock Exchange prices declined for the second day in a row but at a much slower pace than yesterday.

Most of the setback was attributed to spillover selling from yesterday, when the market was bogged down by adverse reaction to President Ford's pardon for former president Nixon of all possible crimes connected with the Watergate cover-up.

Sixty stocks were around 1.4 easier and long maturities fell by as much as 3.8 point in some places, just about halving yesterday's advance.

Selling of gold shares was heavier than yesterday when the group came in for bearish comment in an investment advisory service.

Homestake Mining, the most heavily traded gold mining share, fell 3 1/8 to 41 7/8 on over 365,000 shares.

Also lower were Campbell Red Lakes down 2 3/8 to 27 3/4, ASA 6 1/8 to 73 1/8, and Dome Mincs 3 1/2 to 43 5/8.

Upjohn, meantime, slumped 7 7/8 to 49 1/8 amid Wall Street reports that a brokerage house had removed the stock from its buy list.

Du Pont dropped 4 to 112, and IBM 1 1/2 to 171 1/2.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.77 points to 658.17. About 970 issues declined while only 400 advanced.

Volume totaled 11.98 million shares compared with 11.16 million shares yesterday.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.56 to 68.37.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter fell 0.48 to close at 59.36.

Giant Yellowknife Mine, a volume leader, was unchanged at 8 1/8 on over 80,000 shares.

Bonds closed mixed in moderately active trading while bills

### U.K. Payments Deficit Widens in 2d Quarter

LONDON, Sept. 10 (Reuters)—Britain's second-quarter balance of payments deficit widened to \$1.05 billion from a \$983-million deficit in the first quarter, the Treasury reported today.

The visible deficit on oil in the quarter totaled \$917 million compared with \$721 million in the first quarter.

The deficit on non-oil trade was \$444 million, down from \$565 million in the previous period.

stitutional buying helped buoy the market through most of the session but as this support faded in late trading so did prices.

Treasury bills, however, continued to show strength on the technical supply situation, although here again some issues closed off their highest levels of the day.

In Chicago grain futures markets slipped, with corn down 21 2 cents to 5 1/2 cents a bushel. Soybeans dropped 6 1/2 cents to unchanged and wheat closed 4 to 7 cents lower.

In New York, silver finished about 7 cents lower and copper closed a shade higher.

## Rules for Gold Futures Trade Set by U.S. Commodity Mart

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ)—The board of governors of Commodity Exchange Inc. has adopted rules and contract specifications for trading in gold bullion futures as soon as it becomes legally permissible, Charles Matley, chairman, announced today.

Trading will begin when President Ford activates legislation lifting the 41-year ban on gold ownership by U.S. citizens.

The exchange said it plans to trade gold bullion in 100 troy ounce contracts deliverable in New York at licensed gold depositories.

Trading will be conducted for delivery in the following months for a 17-month period: February, April, June, August, October and December. Additionally, trading will be conducted for delivery in every current calendar month and the immediately following two calendar months.

Fulfillment of the commodity exchange gold bullion contract calls for the seller to deliver 100 troy ounces—5 per cent more or less—of refined gold assaying not less than 0.995 fineness, cast either in one bar or in 1-kilogram bars.

Price changes will be registered in multiples of 5 cents per troy ounce or \$5 per contract. A limit on price fluctuation is set at \$8 per ounce—\$771.52 per contract—above or below the previous day's close.

Prices quoted on the exchange will be for refined bar gold assaying not less than 0.995 fineness. Payment will be made based on the weight stamped on each bar up to 0.998 fine. Trading hours will be from 1415 GMT to 1800 GMT.

# SEND ME SWEDEN.

## Basic facts about Sweden

Here is a handy little aid containing many useful facts about Sweden.

It has, for example, facts about the labor market, national accounts, industrial output, prices and wages, and indicators of the economic standard. Plus many other details that come in very useful when dealing with the Swedish market.

You can receive the folder without cost. Just fill in the coupon, send it to us, and soon you can have Sweden in your pocket.

To: Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken  
Marketing Division  
S-10640 Stockholm, Sweden.

I would like the folder in  
 English  French  German  Italian  
 Portuguese  Spanish  Swedish

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

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Country \_\_\_\_\_

 Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

REPUBLIC ALGERIENNE DEMOGRAPHIQUE ET POPULAIRE

SOCIETE NATIONALE SONATRACH

DIVISION ENGINEERING & DEVELOPMENT

DIRECTION DES TRAVAUX & CONSTRUCTIONS

INVITATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS

An invitation of international tenders is announced for the study and construction of all mechanical elements and fittings of an amphitheater in BOUMERDES designed to receive 3,000 persons for

- official meetings
- national and international symposiums, conferences and congresses,
- theater hall for all types of performances,
- concert hall, musical evenings,
- movie theater.

Companies interested by this invitation of competitive bidding are to use the application forms at the DIRECTION DES TRAVAUX & CONSTRUCTIONS, Ville les Arbres, Rue Shakespeare, LE GOLF ALGER (Algiers). The tenders should be sent by registered mail in a sealed double envelope to the above address with the following mention:

—Bidding for BOUMERDES Amphitheater

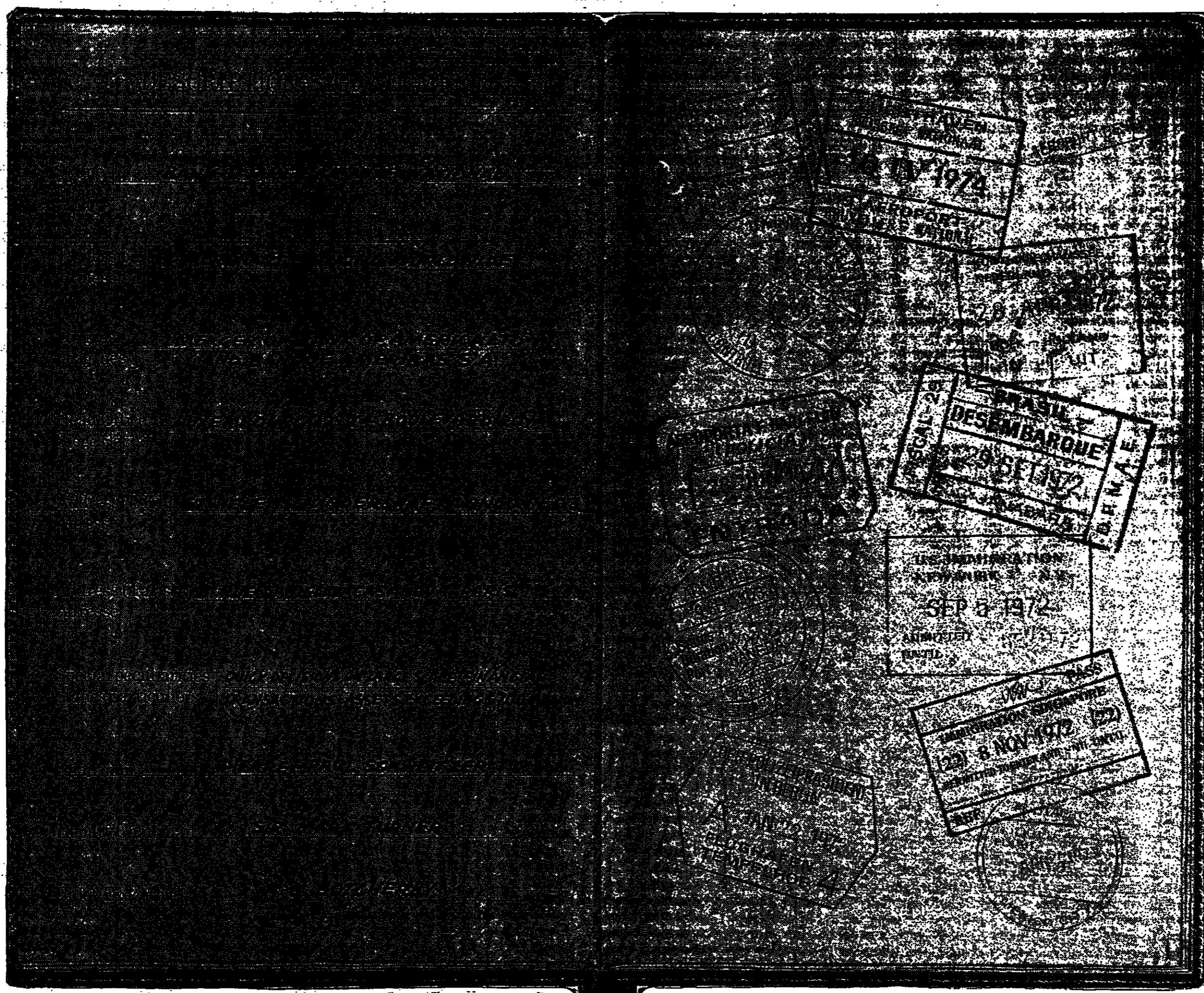
Not to be opened.

The delay for submitting the bidding will expire December 6, 1974.

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

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## Passport to finance-worldwide

Why is Bank of America International so well equipped to be the hub of a network offering merchant banking services on a global scale?

There are several reasons. A major one is backing from the Bank of America (the biggest bank in the world), from Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (The largest Banque d'Affaires in Europe) and from Kleinwort Benson (one of the best-known merchant banks in London). Another is having Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, former Managing Director of the International

Monetary Fund, as Chairman. Yet another is having bases in the financial centres of Europe.

Add to these the exceptional skills of our experienced management team backed by the financial muscle of our parent banks. Then you'll see why the world-wide connections we

Bank of  
America  
International



can call on enable us to act quickly and profitably on your behalf whenever you need us to.

Bank of America International S.A., Luxembourg (formerly Banque Ameribas S.A.), is 55% owned by Bank of America, San Francisco; 22½% by Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris; and 22½% by Kleinwort, Benson Limited, London. In turn, it owns all the issued capital of Bank of America International Limited, London. (formerly Bank of America Limited).







## Win to Lead by 1

## Yankees End Jinx in Boston

TON, Sept. 10 (NYT).—New York Yankees won first game at Fenway Park in more than a year last night as they overpowered the Red Sox, 6-3, and regained session of first place with 16 left to play.

made fast work of it, too, five runs of Roger Moret five innings before a house of 34,981, second of the season here. And end, with Sparky Lyle what George Merich arched, they carried their to new heights—10 years the last Yankee pennant 1/2 months after the last victory in New England.

Yankees, Red Sox and Orioles—smacking up outside in the American East—still have three left to decide who wins The Yankees lead Boston storm by a game. But York, one memorable me was passed, last night land of the bean, the cob great wall: the Yankees won something in Fen where they had lost seven this year, 11 straight back to last year and 20 going back to the year be-

st. also continued the hot that brought them from bottom of the division to the top in September, for the 18th time in 25 starts. And the Red no held first place almost from late in May, ed the cold streak that the present division, losing for the ninth in the last 11 starts.

## Tuesday

## Browne's 4 Hits

## Pirates

CAGO, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Heiner collecting four hits in second straight game, a 20-hit assault against five to Cubs pitchers today to the Pittsburgh Pirates to a triumph.

Pirates collected 18 of hits in the first 4-1/2 in when they scored all their second baseman Rennie, who also singled in his three trips to the plate, in each of the first three as the Pirates built a 6-0 edge off left Reli Rep and reliever Jim Todd. The Stargall doubled home in the first inning while r. and Stargall collected 10-inning singles to account o more runs. Heiner and ver had run-scoring singles third.

## Courageous Routs Southern Cross

FORT, R.I., Sept. 10 (Reu).—The American defenderous, in an awesome dis sailing prowess in light saluted away from theian challenger Southern Cross today to win the opening of the America's Cup series a mile.

ing the lead at the start and widening it through the aluminum-hulled Cou and its 11-member crew and through the highly-touted Aus 12-meter over the 243-angular course on Rhode Sound.

arous crossed the finish minutes 54 seconds ahead Southern Cross.

ing the starting line two ahead of Southern Cross, aus went on to take a d lead after the first leg. The American de widened its margin to the second mark and

## Scoreboard

YACHTING RACING.—At New York, the Americans' 10th victory had been in heat maiden, won the \$118,000 first \$100,000 at Boston. For the second \$100,000, ver Vandy Appeal, Purified, sent off at 8-5, finished

ago. Buffalo Lark, chasing lead after favorite The Ori a, raced to victory in the Wellington Handicap Stake on mile turf track at Arlington. Buffalo Lark finished 1-1/4 head of second-place Royal

the favorite at 8-3 and the nation's premier turf napped a left fore after the third quarter and by David, Whited from the series.

## Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
(First Game)

St. Louis 4, Boston 1 7 8  
Merritt (8) and Sundberg (4) and Rodriguez (1).

(Second Game)

St. Louis 10, Boston 5 10 1  
Merritt (8), Poston (8) and others (4); Figueroa, Lock and Egan, W—Harms (5-3).  
Ruth (3), ER—Howell (1-1).  
St. Louis 4, Boston 3 5 2  
Ruth (3) and Frechette, Boston (5-10).  
Harms (1), ER—Harms (12th).  
St. Louis 12, Boston 9 10 1  
Lyon (8) and Munson, Moret (8) and Montgomery, W—Harms (7-4).  
St. Louis 10, Boston 5 10 1  
Lyon (8) and Munson, Moret (8) and Montgomery, W—Harms (7-4).  
St. Louis 10, Boston 5 10 1  
Lyon (8) and Munson, Moret (8) and Montgomery, W—Harms (7-4).

"When we lost three straight here last time," said Bill Virdon, manager of the Yankees, "people thought it was the end of the world. But it wasn't, and we're back. If we lost two games here, the aftermath would hurt. You know, same old Fenway Park, same old problems. Still, I learned a long time back not to crow too early. It's like the old song: Whatever will be, will be."

Despite the stoicism, the Yankees reached for outside help just before opening their two-game joint in Boston. They reached all the way to Texas, in fact, and paid \$30,000 to the Rangers for Alex Johnson, the 31-year-old outfielder, who arrived yesterday and joined the pennant chase as a designated hitter.

The Yankees were in control of their battle for first place last night from the start. Roy White opened with a grounder that

Mario Guerrero booted at shortstop. He stole second, continued to third when nobody covered the bag, and scored on a single to right by Elliott Maddox.

The pattern was repeated in later innings while the Red Sox stumbled around, trying to find their grip. Meanwhile, the Yankees scored a "clean" run in the second when Chris Chambliss rammed a home run into the rightfield seats with two down.

Then, with two out in the fourth, they got another on a double by Graig Nettles and a single by Chambliss.

Orioles 6, Brewers 5

At Milwaukee, Bobby Grich

scored the winning run on a wild

pitch by reliever Tom Murphy

with two out in the 11th inning

and centerfielder Paul Blair

saved the game with a leaping

catch in the bottom of the ninth

to give Baltimore a 6-5 victory

over the Brewers. Grich singled

with two out in the 11th, moved

to second on a single by Tommy

Davis and scored when Murphy

uncovered his wild pitch.

Red Sox 4, Yankees 3

At Boston, Tony Pena hit a

three-run homer and Steve Garvey added a two-run shot to

power Los Angeles to an 8-1 victory over the Red Sox.

The triumph enabled the Dodgers to

maintain a 3 1/2-game lead over

second-place Cincinnati in the

National League West.

Tigers 8, Braves 1

At Atlanta, Ron Gey hit a

three-run homer and Steve Garvey added a two-run shot to

power Los Angeles to an 8-1 victory over the Red Sox.

The triumph enabled the Dodgers to

maintain a 3 1/2-game lead over

second-place Cincinnati in the

National League West.

Reds 8, Padres 3

At Cincinnati, Tony Pena and

Dave Concepcion hit home runs

and Pete Rose added a single

and two doubles to lead the

Reds to a 6-5 victory over San

Diego. Fred Norman, who left

the game with two out to

the ninth, had a 10-inning

after being struck

above the right knee by a smash

off the bat of rookie Randy El

liott, got the victory, his 11th

against 11 losses.

Phillies 2, Cards 0

At St. Louis, Jim Lomberg

tossed a two-hitter for his 15th

victory and Mike Anderson and

rookie Jerry Martin each drove

in a run Monday night to lead

Philadelphia to a 2-0 triumph over the Cardinals. The loss

cost St. Louis a chance to pick

up ground on the division-leading

Pittsburgh Pirates in the National League East. The Pirates were beaten earlier in the day, but remained 3 1/2 games ahead of St. Louis.

Monday's Results

California 4, Texas 1, 1st

Texas 4, California 3, 2d

Minnesota 4, Texas 3, 3d

Chicago 4, Boston 3, 4th

Baltimore 4, Minnesota 3, 5th

Detroit 4, Cleveland 3, 6th

St. Louis 4, Atlanta 3, 7th

Seattle 4, St. Louis 3, 8th

Seattle 4, Atlanta 3, 9th

Seattle 4, Atlanta 3, 10th

Seattle 4, Atlanta 3, 11th

Seattle 4, Atlanta 3, 12th

Seattle 4, Atlanta 3, 13th

Seattle 4, Atlanta 3, 14th

Seattle 4, Atlanta 3, 15th

Seattle 4, Atlanta 3, 16th

Seattle 4, Atlanta 3, 17th

Seattle 4, Atlanta 3, 18th

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Seattle 4, Atlanta 3, 59th

Seattle 4, Atlanta 3, 60th

Seattle 4, Atlanta 3, 61st

Seattle 4, Atlanta 3, 62nd

Seattle 4, Atlanta 3, 63rd

Seattle

## Observer

### Please Pardon Me

By Russell Baker

Wendell H. Howes  
Chief of Police  
Nantucket, Mass.

Dear Chief Howes,  
I have your traffic ticket which was left on my automobile in August for a parking violation, said violation having occurred when I briefly left my car in a forbidden space while shopping for wine at Henry's Package Goods store near the Steamboat Wharf. Your ticket instructs me to remit a payment of \$1 in punishment, and I would do so immediately were I not firmly persuaded that such punishment would constitute an injustice with which neither you nor the town selectmen wish to have your names forever linked in history.

I therefore request a full pardon from this \$5 parking fine, in support of which proposal I cite the following precedents for pardon:

1. The "already suffered enough" precedent. Before being driven to commit the violation at Henry's, I had sought parking spaces in the vicinity, first, at Murray's Liquor Store, and, second, at the Islander Liquors Shop.

In each case I was waved out of illegal parking spaces by meter maid, who indicated their intention to ticket me if I persisted in parking. In both cases I gladly made the sacrifice out of my great respect for law and order.

By the time the illegal parking spot near Henry's was located, it was quite clear that I had already suffered enough in satisfying the law's demands, and so I parked the car.

At Henry's I purchased two half-gallon jugs of domestic red wine at \$4.55 each for serving at a large dinner. An oafish dog later knocked one of these jugs off the kitchen table and smashed it, thus putting me out \$4.55. Moreover, the guests criticized the remaining wine as inferior stuff and suggested that I had shown meanness of purse in serving it.

In the \$4.55 financial loss caused by the dog and in the loss of face suffered before my guests, I contend that I have already suffered enough and, therefore, should not be asked to bear the

Yours in law,

additional burden of a \$5 parking ticket.

2. The "hanging is enough, you don't have to draw-and-quarter 'em" precedent. The paper shortage prevents me from listing all the money Nantucket extracted from me this summer, but even a summary must persuade you that I have already been hanged, financially speaking, if not drawn.

I mean, really now, \$32 for water and \$62 a month for electricity. And \$76 a month for oil? In a month when there was no heat running. And the ferry service. It costs more per mile to ride the ferry from Wood's Hole to Nantucket than it costs to travel to Europe first class on the France.

3. The "American tragedy" precedent. I have never committed a mugging, cracked a safe, stuck up a gas station or stolen fancy bicycles for children. In short, I am not a crook.

Is it not an American tragedy indeed when someone as evidently law-abiding as I finds himself caught parking in a forbidden space?

It is surely better for the country to put tragedy of this order behind it, and to grant its victim such poor mercy as is within temporal government's limited power.

I, therefore, urge the town of Nantucket to rise above a too scrupulous passion for law enforcement and pardon me this \$5 parking fine as a gesture of appreciation for the high quality of the tragedy with which my car and I have enriched Nantucket's otherwise humdrum summer season.

Assuming that the town will act favorably on my pardon, I will also take this opportunity to notify town authorities that I shall soon be requesting a substantial sum of money from the fourth estate (traditionally known as the "third estate" in Sweden, where the Judiciary is not considered an "estate").

A group of 16 young men got together in the fall of 1874 to form an organization with three major goals: 1) to fight for the freedom of the press against the authorities who, despite articles in the 1766 and 1810 constitutions (which grant freedom of expression), tried to gag independent writers and withhold information; 2) to engage in some serious introspection and try to rid the press corps of unethical practices and practitioners; and 3) to build a brotherhood of professional writers and a reputation of honesty and integrity for the men and women in the trade.

The 16 were soon joined in their effort by a number of most respectable citizens, including Nordenskiöld, the explorer, Bonnier, the publisher, Baselius the cultural historian, writers Strandberg and Leverin, and O. A. Wallenberg, the sailor-turned-international-banker. Not too many years later, the club secretary could enter names like Branting and P. A. Henson, journalists later to become prime ministers. The PK rapidly became a factor to reckon with in Swedish society and the representatives of the authorities apparently figured that if you can't beat them join them.

"Seven Swedish prime ministers have held PK membership cards, since 1814," club treasurer Folke Hultberg points out, adding that member No. 1,000 was the late Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, prince royal and poet.

The current membership roster includes former Prime Minister Tage Erlander and present Prime Minister Olof Palme, along with their opponents Gunnar Helén of the Liberal party and Carl-Henrik Hermansson of the Communists. Other random names: Evert Taube, the poet; P. A. Fogelström the chronicler and somewhat acid critic of historical Stockholm; Tel Dahlöf, the eminent student of Swedish Americans; Jörn Donner, the angriest young Finn in Swedish-language literature and public debate, and Alf Henriksson, poet, journalist and humanist. It is an illustrious crowd, in recent decades joined by representatives from radio and television.

## Gentlemanly Press Turns 100 in Sweden

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (UPI)—Some 2,000 people will gather in Stockholm Sept. 25 to celebrate the 100th birthday of a society for mass-media literati. King Carl XVI Gustaf will be the guest of honor at the anniversary dinner and American journalist Bert Bagdikan will be the main speaker at the anniversary luncheon.

Publiförbundet—better known by its initials PK—is, quoting the English-language introduction in its quadrilingual dark-green-on-pale-green membership card, "the representative body of cultural activity in the Swedish Press."

A linguistic note: The term "publicists" in Swedish carries none of the connotations it does in English, of a press agent introduced into Swedish in the mid-1800s to replace terms equivalent to "scandal monger" and "newspaper huck," it denotes a gentleman writer, editor or publisher of reasonably serious stories in reasonably respectable newspapers or magazines.

The history of the Swedish press dates back more than three centuries, to 1645, when the Ordinari Post Tidender began to publish government decrees and news dispatches from the front lines of the 30 Years' War. (The journal still exists, now named Post och Duklits Tidningar, a strictly official gazette.) The next 200 years of Swedish press history is more or less in darkness. The first real newspaper, the then-liberal Aftonbladet, appeared in 1830, heralding a new era, but the press was still considered an unpleasant underworld in respectable society and the grossly underpaid newspaper reporters were near the bottom rung of the social scale. Many of them, indeed, were scandal mongers and continuous slander and libel suits didn't add much glory to the image of the members of the fourth estate (traditionally the "third estate" in Sweden, where the Judiciary is not considered an "estate").

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Swedish postage stamp commemorating anniversary.

The PK broom has swept regularly and with a reasonable degree of success through the mass media underworld—scandalous, slanderous or sleazy journalism—sustained by some tabloids and some multicolored pulp weeklies.

Ethical rules of the road, published and periodically updated by the PK from 1900 on, are normally thumbtacked on the bulletin boards of Swedish publications and—generally—adhered to. They are designed to protect the sanctity of private life and much of the time they do. Journalists are liable to have their reviews reviewed and their sources examined by a Board of Opinion at the request of anyone named or even vaguely implicated in a less-than-correct news report. The board has no punitive powers but a verdict "not in line with the proper ethical standards of the press" is customarily published in the errant paper as well as its competitors and is usually considered a serious blow to a delinquent writer and a delinquent editor.

Adding to the glory of PK's centennial will be a number of exhibitions sponsored by institutions such as the Royal Library, the National Gallery, the Press Museum, the Stockholm Municipal Museum and the National Museum of Ethnography.

In connection with the PK celebrations, the Council of Europe will hold its first international conference on national press council, similar in structure and function to PK's Board of Opinion. The delegates will meet in Stockholm, Sept. 26 and 27, as guests of the Swedish government.

The PK members are divided into a central Stockholm-based organization and five provincial circles—meet regularly to discuss current problems of professional practice and prejudice. Usually, a prominent guest from the national government, a municipal administration, or an industrial leader, is invited to comment and complain about the coverage presented by the men and women of the mass media. Opinions may run high and heated, but the debates are normally conducted on a gentlemanly level.

"After all," commented a distinguished member of the club, "we are supposed to be 'gentlemen and gentle ladies of the media.' And the gentlemen of the government appear to have ceased thinking of us as a necessary evil."

## PEOPLE: Stash of Baltimore To the Rescue

Our second-favorite charity—immediately after the Save the Muskrat Appeal—is the April in Paris, hall for many reasons including the fact that it will be held in October in New York. So it was with furrowed brow that we read in this very journal Tuesday of a problem the ball's organizers are having: as part of a tableau vivant, nine men are scheduled to spring from behind the hydrangeas and ask the participating ladies to dance the muskrat. To quote from our own report: "Among the men are the Prince of Lebeschow, the Marquis d'Arceignes, Baron de Cabrol and Baron de Béché, who are not only blue-blooded but can also do the muskrat. The organizers still have to find four American men who can do the muskrat and that may be a headache."

S. Justice should only have such headaches. As it happens, we ourselves, although American, do not dance the muskrat, but we know several people who do—and that dispels that problem. Years ago we used to frequent a bar and grill in East Baltimore, Md., known by its neon sign as the Polish-American Gentlemen's Sporting Club and featuring Michelob on tap, excellent pierogi and a juke box full of Polish tunes, mostly polkas and mazurkas. Many were the Saturday nights we spent at this bar and grill, entranced by the clientele springing—alas, there was no hydrangea—up to the participating women and inviting them to dance the muskrat, and we here with recommend the Gentlemen's Sporting Club to the April in Paris ball committee for recruitment. The address is somewhere off Thames Street in Fells Point and the man to ask for is the owner, commonly known as Stash.

Mike April wiped the sauce off his lips and declared himself the spaghetti-eating champion of the world. April, who weighs 276 pounds and drives a taxi in Tampa, Fla., downed 69 pounds of pasta in 90 minutes on Monday night to beat 25 other contestants in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. "I want Bozo Miller next," April said. Bozo who? Miller, April said, is from Oakland, Calif., and is credited with eating a record 368 raviolis. "I can eat 500 of those," April said.

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